

The Hong Kong Daily Press

No. 7162 號二十六百零七

日八十月十年辰

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20TH, 1880.

六拜禮 號十二月壹十英 洋

PRICE 25 PER MONTH

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
November 18, ELEON, Spanish str., 517, Leon Uriola, Manila, 13th November, and Amoy—17th, General—LEMESTON & Co.

November 19, CHINA, German steamer, 648, Ackermann, Canton 18th November, General—SIEMSEN & Co.

November 19, RAZANATIUNHAP, Brit. str., 933, G. T. Hopkins, Bangkok 7th Nov., Rio and G. str., YUEN FAT HONG.

November 19, PENG-CHAO-HAL Chinese gun-boat, from Cap-sing-moon.

CLEARANCES
AT THE HARBOURMASTER'S OFFICE,
NOVEMBER 19TH.
China, German steamer, for Shanghai.
Glenfield, British steamer, for Shanghai.
Mei-foo, Chinese steamer, for Shanghai.
Kreconius, British steamer, for Yokohama.
Lounis, German schooner, for Toulon.
Charles Stewart, Amer. bark, for New York.

DEPARTURES.
November 19, EL DONATO, British steamer, for Shanghai.

November 19, ESMERALDA, British steamer, for Hohio.

November 19, HESPERIA, German steamer, for Sing-pau and London.

November 19, MEE-FOO, Chinese steamer, for Shanghai.

PASSINGEN.—
ARRIVED.—
Per Ecano, str., from Manila, 46 Europeans, and 18 of the crew of the American ship Gol Hunter, and 37 Chinese.

Per Rajawali, str., from Bangkok—Mr. Tai Aituk and 1 Chinese.

Per Eldorado, str., from Shanghai—12 Chinese.

Per Esmeralda, str., for Hohio—25 Chinese.

Per China, str., for Shanghai—10 Chinese.

Per Glenfield, str., for Shanghai—4 Europeans.

Per Ercocashine, str., for Yokohama—2 Europeans.

Per Louis, for Toulon—11 Chinese.

REPORTS.—
The British steamship Rajputana, which reports left Bangkok on 7th instant, had had very strong N.E. monsoon to Amoy. Left Amoy on the 17th, and had fine weather to port.

The Spanish steamship Ecano, which reports left Manila on the 13th instant, and had very strong N.E. monsoon to Amoy. Left Amoy on the 17th, and had fine weather to port.

AMOY SHIPPING.
November 18, British steamer, from Foochow.

12, Nadaishi, Danish str., from Nanking.

13, Ching-hai, Chinese gun-boat, from Swatow.

15, Puny, British steamer, from Hongkong.

15, Kwangtung, British str., from Foochow.

15, Willis, British schooner, from Newchuan.

16, Solif, German steamer, from Newchuan.

16, A. Dorotha, Ger. bark, from Newchuan.

16, Tuncs, British steamer, from Hongkong.

17, Tuncs, British steamer, from Hongkong.

NOTICE.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
FOR CHINA, JAPAN, &c., &c.,
FOR 1881.(With which has been incorporated "THE
CHINA DIRECTORY".)

This Work is now being prepared for publication. Additions and improvements are being made to render it more valuable as a Commercial Guide.

Those Firms who have not yet returned the Printed Forms, which have been sent to them to fill up would oblige by doing so as EARLY as possible.

The PUBLISHER would be glad if New Comers, or those to whom Printed Forms have not been forwarded, would send in their Names and Addresses.

Terms for ADVERTISEMENTS may be learned on application at the Office.

Daily Press Office, November 20th, 1880.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS.By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor of the Royal Highways, the
DRAUGTS OF EDINBURGH.WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
PERFUMERS,
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS' SUPPLYMEN,
AND
AERATED WATER MAKERS.SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFRITTED,
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. Watson and Co., or

HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [31]

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

Advertisements which are not ordered for a fixed price will be confined until countermanded.

MARRIAGE.

On the 10th November, at the Cathedral, Hongkong, by the Rev. W. Jennings, Colonial Chaplain, Captain ALFRED JAMES BOOTH, of H.C.M.S. Father of youngest son of the late Captain James Booth, and Mrs. ALICE, second daughter of W. B. Macdonald, Esq., of Etobicoke, Ontario, Canada, N.Y. No cards.

1880

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 20TH, 1880.

It must be satisfactory to the good people of the Model Settlement to know that they now have a tolerably certain prospect of securing an adequate supply of good water. Shanghai has existed without a proper supply of this first necessary for a number of years, but the question has been agitated for a long time. No private company could, however, obtain permission to start a Waterworks, the Municipal Council being desirous of retaining them in their hands. A Filtering Company was formed some years ago for the purpose primarily of supplying the shipping with filtered water, and this Company applied for permission to lay down mains, with the intention of supplying the whole of the British settlement. This was refused, however, and the Council then procured estimates for waterworks, with the design of constructing them, but the estimates obtained proved unworkable, and the project was abandoned. They have now, probably in despair of being able to carry out the undertaking, consented to allow a private company to attempt the work, and the prospects of the Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited, have been laid before the public. The capital is £100,000 in shares of £20 each. The Company is started under excellent auspices. The subscription list for shares closes to-day, and it is probable that the applications will far exceed the number of shares to be taken up. Waterworks are everywhere, and with good reason, regarded as very sound investments. The Shanghai Waterworks Company should prove no exception to the rule. The Company will supply a great and serious want, not only in giving the inhabitants of Shanghai better and purer drinking water, but also in increasing the quantity to such an extent as to render it possible to flush the drains, and improve the sanitation of the settlements.

THE ENCOURAGEMENT made in the *Alta California* that some ten thousand Chinese are meditating a migration from Cuba to New Orleans is a rather singular one. If it be true, it is a plain proof either that the Chinese in Cuba do not think their position there altogether satisfactory, or else that the Louisiana planters are offering exceptional inducements to the Chinese to leave Cuba, and enter their service. We should have thought, however, that the Chinese in California—since that State has been made so unpleasantly hot for them—would have gravitated South in sufficient numbers. There seems no doubt that the employment of Chinese on the cotton and rice lands of the Southern States will soon become very general. Meantime the Cuban planters are anxious that the emigration from China to Havana should recommence, as they are in even worse straits than their neighbours for labour. It is not improbable that, in the event of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company laying on a line of steamers to Havana, the vessels would also carry coolies to New Orleans. Havana is in direct and constant communication with New Orleans, and the fact that the Chinese know they can secure employment in Louisiana, affords another guarantee for their equitable treatment in Cuba.

A mail for Bangkok closes at Singapore at 3 p.m., to-day, the 20th inst.

Owing to Mr. Justice Snowden's indisposition the Summary Court did not sit yesterday.

We learn from the Agent that the *Martinet*, steamer *Amazon*, with the next outward French mail, left Saigon for this port at 4 p.m., yesterday.It will be remembered, on reference to the adjournment in another column, the date of Signor Cagli's Italian Opera Company's opening performances at the *Teatro Royal* has been altered from to-morrow to Tuesday evening next.Some more definite particulars relative to the loss of the steamer *Delos* arrived here yesterday by the steamer *Eleonore*, Messrs. Japak & Co. have courteously placed at our disposal the following details received in a letter at 3 p.m. whilst the *Delos* was proceeding South of Pagan Island, when she, after a long and eventful voyage, reached the port and anchored to wait for the tide to turn and to make ready to sail immediately. There was only just time to reach the nearest shore, where she was beached, and now lies E. by S. of Passage Island, near One Foot Head, and being entirely under water at high tide. The passengers were landed on the Rocks, and on Monday morning, the 15th instant, the Chinese gunboat *Chi Wu* came up and offered assistance. Later in the day the mandarin in charge of the 27th October, and steamer, a dressing-case and some articles of clothing, also a small count

of balabagan, and is 20 miles in extent north and south, and eight miles east and west; its latitude is 26° 55' N. long. 103° 30' E. North, and longitude 117° 20' E. Min. 46° 30' E. East, the highest part of the island attaining an elevation of 1,300 feet. Balabagan on the West side has many reefs and patches of sand, which at low water extend a considerable distance off, with lanes of deep water between them and the shore, while on the eastern side the land is steep and the water deep close in to the shore. The island has a light upon it—a fixed white light of the fifth order—at a place called Puerto del Principe Alfonso, in the Bay of Calabungan, on the east coast; this light, which is elevated 268 feet above the mean level of the sea, should be seen in clear weather from a distance of 10 miles.

SUPREME COURT.

19th November.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BEFORE THE HON. CHIEF JUSTICE,
SIR JOHN SMALE.

BURGLARY.

Lam Aching-wong was charged with burglariously entering the house of Chan Chung Hoi, at Tai Kok Tsui, on the 10th on the morning of the 27th October, and stealing a dressing-case and some articles of clothing, also a small count

of balabagan, and a pocket watch.

Mr. McKean, instructed by the Attorney Crown Solicitor (Mr. A. B. Johnson), presented, for the Attorney-General.

The jurors were Messrs. J. P. Tavares, E. de Souza, W. H. Percival, and J. McCullum.

The prisoner lived on the opposite side of the street from the complainant and was well known to him by appearance. On the 27th October he was at the *Chi Wu* with his wife and the children, and passengers to Amoy. Upon receipt of the news at that port His Majesty's gunboat *Swinger*, Lieutenant Commander O. Taylor, left Amoy for the scene of the disaster, with his wife and the children, and passengers to Amoy. Upon receipt of the news at that port His Majesty's gunboat *Swinger*, Lieutenant Commander O. Taylor, left Amoy for the scene of the disaster, with his wife and the children, and passengers to Amoy.The *Swinger* soon became to mark the dangerous rock, which it seems, from the account, lies just in mid-channel as given by the chart.HONGKONG CHORAL SOCIETY'S
CONCERT.

The opening performance for the season by the members of the Hongkong Choral Society came off last night in St. Andrew's Hall, City Hall. An attractive programme had been prepared, and a fairly large audience assembled to enjoy it. Among those present were Sir John and Lady Smale, and Colonel Hall, R.A., and Mrs. Hall.

The first part of the programme opened with a song by Mr. Dr. Tavares, "The Song of Hybris the Crest" (J. W. Elliott), which was well rendered, and elicited hearty applause.

"Sing Sweet Bird" (Gau) was next sung by Mrs. Cole with great taste and feeling, and provoked a most determined encore. She responded by giving, "A damsels fair was singing," by the same author, which was also charmingly sung and warmly applauded. The lady was in excellent voice, and her notes came out with great clearness and effect, filling the room with melody. Mr. Winterbottom, R.N., followed with "The Wanderer," by Schubert, which was fairly sung, and received applause. A duet, "La Voz del Ciel" (Marie), by Mrs. Cole and Mrs. Vaughan, succeeded. This was most effectively rendered, and was rapturously applauded.

That favorite song "Robert, tol que j'ains" (Meyerbeer), introduced to the musical circle of Hongkong a new star, in the person of Mrs. Meyer, who sang with a passion and intensity of feeling that fairly captured the audience with her.

Mrs. Meyer has a high soprano voice of excellent quality, great sweetness, and considerable power. She is a very decided acquisition to the Society. Her rendering of "Robert" provoked an enthusiastic encore, to which she responded by substituting "Tristan und Isolde." This was sung with much piquancy and archness, and was received with most decided marks of approval.

Part II. consisted of selections from Handel's "Serenata 'Asis et Galatea." The chorus "Oh, the pleasures of the plains!" was pleasingly rendered and in fairly good time. The solo part was sung by Mrs. Meyer, who did it full justice. The chorus was heartily applauded. The solo, "As when the dove hants her love," was undertaken by Mrs. Cole, who sang it with great glee and effect, filling the room with melody. Mr. Winterbottom, R.N., followed with "The Wanderer," by Schubert, which was fairly sung, and received applause. A duet, "La Voz del Ciel" (Marie), by Mrs. Cole and Mrs. Vaughan, succeeded. This was most effectively rendered, and was rapturously applauded.

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INSURANCES.

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION
LONDON & STAFFORDSHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED
HITHERO CALLED THE STAFFORDSHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

OTAL CAPITAL AND PERMANENT RESERVE £1,200,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND £1,200,000

OTAL CAPITAL AND ACCUMULATIONS £61,200,000
April, 1880 £12,385

DIRECTORS: F. B. FOWLES, Esq., Chairman
H. BOYD, Esq. W. MEYERSON, Esq.
H. PINCKERS, Esq. F. D. HITCH, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI
MESSRS. RUSSELL & CO., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH
MESSRS. BADING BROTHERS & CO., Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent.
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12%, for Interest on shareholders' Capital, all the Profits of the Underwriting BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business in proportion to the premium paid by them.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES for the amount of \$100,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & CO.,
Hongkong, 27th March, 1876.

HEXIA INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$40,000, on Buildings & Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at current rates.

MELCHERS & CO.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1876.

WEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT FIRE & POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of 45,000 Dollars on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, at Current Local Rates subject to a Discount of 20% on the premium.

NORTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, January, 1876.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this port and having agreed to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of \$20,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DISCOUNT 20%.

VOGEL & CO.,
Hongkong, 10th September, 1880.

MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL £1,000,000 Sterling, of which in PAID-UP £100,000 Sterling, RESERVE FUND UPWARDS £120,000 Sterling, ANNUAL INCOME £25,000 Sterling.

The Undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shangha, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLIDAY, WISE & CO.,
Hongkong, 15th October, 1876.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents of Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of £10,000 in any Building, or on Merchandise in the same in the usual rates, subject to a discount of twenty per cent. (20%).

GILMAN & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST.

AD. 1720.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20% allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, at reduced rates.

HOLIDAY, WISE & CO.,
Hongkong, 26th July, 1879.

SAVANNAH AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of £20,000.

A DISCOUNT OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20%)

ON THE CURRENT LOCAL RATES WILL BE ALLOWED, OR

THE DISCOUNT BEING DEDUCTED AT THE TIME OF ISSUE OF POLICY.

RUSSELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

CHINA TRADERS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Position of the Company at the close of the last financial year, the 30th April, 1880.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED £1,000,000.00
CAPITAL PAID-UP £300,000.00
RESERVE FUND £425,000.00
BALANCE UNDIVIDED £70,278.43

A DIVIDEND paid to Shareholders, 20%, per annum.

DIVIDEND paid to All Contributors of Business 25%, on the Amount of their Contributions.

The Company GRANTS POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the world; payable at any of its Agencies.

Contributory Dividends payable to All Contributors of Business WHETHER THEY BE SHAREHOLDERS OR NOT.

B. GODDARD, Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1880.

INSURANCES.

LONDON & STAFFORDSHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED
HITHERO CALLED THE STAFFORDSHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL TWO MILLION STEERLING.

The Undersigned are prepared to ISSUE POLICIES covering FIRE RISKS current rates.

ADAMSON, BELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1880. [1892]

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE & LIFE.

INSURANCES against FIRE granted at Current Rates. Considerable Reduction in Premiums for LIFE INSURANCE in China.

MEYERSON, Esq., Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1879. [1891]

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current rate of Premium of Premium will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1872. [1872]

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES for the amount of \$100,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1876. [1876]

HEXIA INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$40,000, on Buildings & Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 9th November, 1868. [1868]

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at current rates.

MELCHERS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1876. [1876]

WEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT FIRE & POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of 45,000 Dollars on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, at Current Local Rates subject to a Discount of 20% on the premium.

NORTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1880. [1880]

IRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, LONDON.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this port and having agreed to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of \$20,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DISCOUNT 20%.

VOGEL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1880. [1880]

MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL £1,000,000 Sterling, of which in PAID-UP £100,000 Sterling, RESERVE FUND UPWARDS £120,000 Sterling, ANNUAL INCOME £25,000 Sterling.

The Undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shangha, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLIDAY, WISE & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1876.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents of Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of £10,000 in any Building, or on Merchandise in the same in the usual rates, subject to a discount of twenty per cent. (20%).

GILMAN & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST.

AD. 1720.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of £20,000.

A DISCOUNT OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20%)

ON THE CURRENT LOCAL RATES WILL BE ALLOWED, OR

THE DISCOUNT BEING DEDUCTED AT THE TIME OF ISSUE OF POLICY.

RUSSELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

CHINA TRADERS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Position of the Company at the close of the last financial year, the 30th April, 1880.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED £1,000,000.00
CAPITAL PAID-UP £300,000.00
RESERVE FUND £425,000.00
BALANCE UNDIVIDED £70,278.43

A DIVIDEND paid to Shareholders, 20%, per annum.

DIVIDEND paid to All Contributors of Business 25%, on the Amount of their Contributions.

The Company GRANTS POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the world; payable at any of its Agencies.

Contributory Dividends payable to All Contributors of Business WHETHER THEY BE SHAREHOLDERS OR NOT.

B. GODDARD, Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1880.

INSURANCES.

LONDON & STAFFORDSHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED
HITHERO CALLED THE STAFFORDSHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

EXTRACTS.

DIS-CRUCIFIED EUROPE.

Ships with orders not to fight,
Men with orders not to land em'.
Will suffice the Turk to fight?
So we prophesied at mudmen.
And the ships got under weigh.
With Sir Beauchamp to command em'.
But Alman stood at bay.
Quod non erat demonstrandum.
There were then the knaves more no!
To their desire we land 'em'.
Montenegro to the fore!
Barn and slaughter, mania and brand 'em'!
Europe heard the calm report—
"Shin your dogs, and I'll withdraw 'em'!
And if you'll decline the sport—
Quod non erat demonstrandum.
Are our measures then unwise?

Though this wily Gladstone planned 'em'!

No; the Six are not 'em'.

Ye of one—to command 'em'.

Ships and men, arrays to fight,
(Though 'tis early to dash 'em')

Preys our concert still—in flight!

Quod non erat demonstrandum.

St. James's Gazette.

AN EQUIVOCAL ANSWER.

A certain literary gentleman, wishing to be untroubled—one day, instructed his servant to mind not one, and if any one inquired for him to give him an "equivocal answer." Night came, and the gentleman proceeded to interrogate his servant as to this calling. "Did anyone call?" "Yes, sir, was gentleman." "What did he say?" "He axed me what was your honour in?" "Well, what did you tell him?" "Sure, I gave him a quirkish ang. just." "How was that?" "I axed him was his grandmother a monkey?"

A FAITHFUL SERVANT.

According to the latest story from Monaco, the race of faithful, disinterested, and at the same time masterful servants has not yet died out. A certain German Baron went to try his luck at roulette, and was fortunate enough to win in two sittings the trifling sum of three hundred thousand francs. Taking the money to his hotel, he locked it carefully in a strong box in his bed-room. Next morning the box had vanished, and with it the steady respectable old valet who had been in the family service for many years. Left thus without cash, the Baron telegraphed to his father for a remittance, explaining the reason why he had so suddenly become penniless. Imagining his surprise, pleasure, and annoyance, when an answer came back, "Do not be uneasy, Jérôme is here with all the money you fancy you have lost. He feared that it would return to the roulette bank, and, as that offended his notions of economy and prudence, he resolved to deposit the precious treasure in a safe place." This sort of thing is very becoming to the white-haired servitor from a traditional and poetical standpoint, but up overrunning a process in a white cravat, who runs away with one's money as well as takes his wages, is more charming in a novel or on the stage than in real life. The Mecklenburg Baron will not be welcomed at Monaco again unless he has left the particularly zealous attendant behind him.

UNEXAMPLED HEROISM.

An account has been received of a tragic affair which occurred on the coast of Africa, and in which remarkable heroism was displayed by a sailor on board one of her Majesty's ships. Whilst cruising off Mozambique, a few weeks ago, her Majesty's ship "Wild Swan" sighted and pursued a slave ship. After a long chase, the vessel was overhauled and captured, and the process of transferring the slaves she had on board to the man-of-war was going on when a slave boy slipped from the vessel's side and fell into the water. One of the sharks which usually accompany slave ships instantly darted upon the poor lad, and bit off his right leg at the knee. The blood flowing into the water soon attracted the attention of the other sharks, and almost, in an instant, the boy's other leg was severed from his body. At this moment a sailor on the "Wild Swan" jumped overboard, and, armed only with his sheath-knife, succeeded in beating off the monsters and getting the boy into a boat moored alongside the ship, escaping himself unharmed. The injuries inflicted upon the boy were such, however, that he died the same evening. The sailor's shipmates were loud in their praises of his heroic conduct, and a movement has been set on foot to bring the matter before the proper authorities, with the view of having the Albert medal for bravery conferred upon him. —Standard.

A POLISH "SILAS MARNER."

In most cases of decided resemblance between works of diverse authorship, plagiarism offers a safe, acceptable explanation, this coincidence. Casual affinities of thought or expression may pass, but one writer of fiction can hardly adopt the ground work of another's plot without being fully conscious of the appropriation. It may be questioned whether there exists such another exception to an almost universal rule as is afforded by George Eliot's immature masterpieces, "Silas Marner," and the comparatively rude though pleasing tale by Joseph Kraszewski, "Jérôme the Potter," which, if Polish was read out of Poland, would inevitably have passed for its prototype. "Silas Marner" was first published in 1851; "Jérôme the Potter" in 1857. At first sight the internal evidence of a direct connection between the books seems doubly overwhelming, for it rests not merely their similitude, but their dissimilarities. Not only is the basis of plot the same in both, but the divergence of the later story is precisely such as would be introduced by a writer of genius in developing and elaborating an imperfect drama which he had discerned to be susceptible of indefinite embellishment and expansion. To this it must be replied that while every English novelist, except the author of "The Three Louises" and "Reats," must be presumed innocent of Polish, one unacquainted with that language had a chance of making the acquaintance of "Jérôme the Potter" until 1863, when a French translation appeared at Paris. It may be added that the leading ideas of both stories—the blessing brought by the adopted foundling, and the paroxysm of the foster-parent—arose by no means of an abstruse character; but that the first at all events is latent, inasmuch an old-world myth and saga. They nevertheless really assume a very different complexion in the hands of a simple narrator with whom the idea exists for the sake of the story, and of an earnest moralist with whom the story exists for the sake of the idea. Kraszewski's interest is solely with his personages; George Eliot, while her concern for the actors in her story is real and vital, is more impressed by the problems behind them. Had her moral purpose been less perfectly balanced by her artistic instinct, her personages would have become puppets and her story a sermon. As it is, one of the features of "Silas Marner" that most contributes to stamp it as a masterpiece is the perfect equilibrium between thought and feeling.

Kraszewski's novel, indeed, is an artistic point of view chiefly remarkable for an artlessness which almost produces the effect of perfect nature. It is not clumsy; it is simply artificial. It is rather an anecdote than a fable. No attempt is made to complicate with episodic or underplot, or to diversify with characters not strictly belonging to the main action. All the characters are natural, but Jérôme alone is interesting.

and solely in his capacity of foster-father. George Eliot has shown us what various aspects may be presented by one apparently very simple character. Silas Marner is not merely a kind old weaver; he is a religious enthusiast with the elements of a sceptical thinker; a hermit, a miser, an injured friend and forsaken lover, the victim of a false accusation which has penalized his naturally conning disposition into mistrust of mankind. Jérôme is a Silas Marner less all these traits.

He may almost be said to possess but the single characteristic of natural affection. In his youth he has been the devoted servant of an indulgent but careless master, who had died without making any provision for him. Thrown on the world in his old age without resource, it does not occur to him to blame any one for the poverty hanging upon the waste of his best days. He accepts his forlorn position as he subsequently accepts the foundling dropped at his feet, without seeming to realize the possibility of another course of action. To a writer of more literary accomplishment the situation would soon entirely sacrifice; but Kraszewski's strength lies in the impression of truth produced by his very lack of art. There is no mistaking his honest and Jérôme is the only character of his own, and their fidelity to native conceptions to their frequent tediousness and the author's peremptory neglect to fully work out his really felicitous conceptions. One scene in particular would have been a masterpiece of comedy in George Eliot's hands. Jérôme, compelled to procure a wet nurse for his infant charge, goes to a she-goat from the village nursery. The goat is the only quadruped of her species in the neighbourhood, and the Jérôme, if he did but know it, has the anxious foster-father entirely at his mercy. Luckily the existence of the foundling is known to him, and Jérôme is accompanied by a neighbour of more worldly-wisdom than himself, who by representing to the Jérôme that the potter is grievously tempted to buy a cow belonging to another Hebrew, enlivens him into parting with the goat on reasonable terms. The scene has all the humour which grows naturally out of the situation, and none of the humour which an artistic writer would have added to it by a skilful heightening of its matter-of-fact details. It is a gene in the rough, and the same may be said of the moving scene in which the hard-hearted blithely threatens to send Jérôme's adopted child to the workhouse. The scenes in which the septuagint parents ineffectually claim the child they have (not without much palliation) abandoned, involving an ethical problem, are more elaborate, and may sustain comparison with the corresponding passages in "Silas Marner." The conclusion is deeply pathetic, but a grievous mistake. Jérôme, fearing that he will be unable to retain his fosterling, flies from home, carrying the lad along with him. The boy dies of hardship and exposure. "By his grave for long after a drooping little old man, sick-named 'Old Bones,' for he seemed made of nothing else. The people who assembled on Sundays to bid him in doffed their hats; for they thought it funny that the old fellow should always carry in his arms a dog wrapped in a cloth, swaddled like a baby, dress it to his bosom, let it sleep, and often weep over it. The old man was our Jérôme." Such a catastrophe would have commanded itself to Charles Dickens, but George Eliot has shown a finer sense of the becoming in making Silas Marner's good deed redound to his misanthropy, instead of plunging him into greater misery than ever.

Joseph Ignatius Kraszewski is the most eminent living representative of Polish literature. He was born in 1812, and his countrymen have just celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his appearance as an author. His works are of the most varied character, comprising novels, dramas, and essays in philosophy and history. Whether destined to reach a remote posterity or not, they will always be remembered as having contributed to preserve the culture of Polish nationality and the sentiment of Polish nationality in dark and evil days.—St. James's Gazette.

COMPETITION SONNETS.

Our contemporary, *One and All*, which offers a weekly prize of two guineas, has been making a bold experiment with much success. Having offered this week's prize for an original sonnet, almost the daintiest and most difficult form of poetical composition, it has received no less than 180 answers, a large proportion of which the editor declares to be of excellent quality, and, judging by the twenty specimens he has printed, we can well believe him. The following is the prize sonnet, supposed to be addressed by a lady to her lover, after reading Mrs. Browning's "Sonnets from the Portuguese," but several of the others printed in our contemporary come very near to it in merit:

I have no power to bear the hand of man
Whose manly is clear and strong.

As when the immortal queen of English song
Sang to her post-husband of her love.

Yet as the weaker gender of the earth
Is made to bear the load of the world's truth.

Of song from lark, or nightingale, or thrush,
Fain would I weep for them, a right a wreath;

But as the sons of man grow beneath,
All I can do is think what grows beneath.

Take this poor knot of fancies; let it lie.

Near to thy heart; it seeks no higher hold.

That to rest there, by all but thee forgot.

—Brief.

A REVENGEFUL OWL.

A remarkable instance of intelligence shown by an owl in复仇 and carrying out a project of vengeance on a farm labourer who had destroyed a whole family of young ones before they had gained the requisite strength to take wing is related by a French provincial journal. An owl had built its nest in an old oak tree which grew near a farm in the commune of Beaurain. Its mate had laid during the month of July several eggs, which in due time developed into a promising progeny of young birds. A farm labourer, moved by a sentiment of aversion for owls, which is common in country parts, determined a few days ago to cut short the lives of the young ones, and choosing a favourable opportunity to put his project into execution. The infant birds were taken away from the maternal nest, and massacred, but by what followed it will be seen that the parent birds did not allow their tragical fate to remain unavenged. On several evenings succeeding that during which the nest had been plundered, the villagers returning from the field remarked the male owl flying in an agitated manner round the farm, but no attention was paid to a lingering attachment of the part of the bird to the spot where the nest had been. The event proved, however, that it haunted the neighbourhood of the oak tree from an instinct of revenge, and was lying in wait for the destroyer of its family. During a whole week it hovered near the farm, hidig its time, and at length the right moment arrived. The young man who had so ruthlessly exterminated the brood of owls was crossing the threshold of the farm at dusk when the bereaved bird swooped down on him from the tree where it was keeping watch, and with surprising swiftness tore out his left eye with its claws. The intolerable pain caused by this sudden and perfect destruction made the victim of it swoon away. When he recovered consciousness, and had his wound dressed, he related the circumstances under which he had received it, and a search was instituted to discover whether the owl was still lurking in the vicinity. No traces of it were, however, to be found; but the young man will have reason to remember the lodger in the old oak tree, since for the rest of his life he will have to make one eye do duty for two.

—St. James's Gazette.

CRICKET: ENGLISH AND COLONIAL.

Cricket is par excellence the national game, and to lose their supremacy at cricket would be as the "gall of arms" to millions of Englishmen. They smiled and chattered when Jérôme won the Derby; they said "it is nought" when Tristam out-wedged Sadler; but had the English champions been defeated at the Oval last month, there would have been wailing and gnashing of teeth from Lord's to this humblest village green on which the game is played.

But that some such defeat may be impending in 1892 is "measurably" the history of the game. The English champions have come to the front in cricket. Fifteen years ago it is doubtful if there was a single colonial fit to play in a good English county eleven. Already it is felt that we cope with these colonists successfully we have need of the best eleven that can be picked in England. "Fas est ad hunc doctri" was the motto of the Australians when they were thrashed by the teams which we sent out to do battle with them, and the Surrey cricketers were the enemy whom they chose for their teacher. He taught them well, and his teaching may be said with some modification to colonial cricket the same as we have given to colonial football. The sorely needed fillip that Mr. Morrison's coach gave to Cambridge in view, therefore, of a possibly impending disaster, it may not be amiss to review the chequered course of cricket in England.

We shall begin with the celebrated match

which was played at Town Malling, in 1859,

for the benefit of the then premier batsman

the English Fuller Pfeil.

The result of that

match set the seal to Kent's claim to the hegemony of the counties, and she held it vigorously for a while. But the Amazons who won it for her was not succeeded by a new race of giants, and the sceptre passed into the hands of Surrey. Brilliant, indeed, was the rule of this county, and for more than half-a-dozen years she fought with splendid success against all comers. When she was finally driven from her place the hegemony was disputed by the northern counties. Yorkshire and Nottinghamshire being the most competitive. Of late years it has been between Gloucestershire and Nottinghamshire. That such a change in the balance of power was not conducive to the growth of match-goers is obvious; and here we may remark that match-goers we mean those who attend the great matches played in London. For Kent, Surrey, and Sussex having sunk to the level of third-rate counties, the genuine amateur felt small pleasure in seeing these dwarfs, so to speak, pommeling each other rather than defeating, or defeating an occasional fluke the giants who, as a rule, rigorously crushed them.

There may be, however, metal more attrac-

tive than even county cricket for the steadfast match-goer. Gentlemen v. Players never fails to excite interest. The Players

never fail to excite interest.